United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service, Kansas Field Office

Kansas Chemical Usage

Kansas Agricultural Statistics

Cooperating with the Kansas Department of Agriculture
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Released: September 4, 2012

2011 Agricultural Chemical Usage

This report provides statistics about on-farm and post-harvest fertilizer and pesticide use and pest management practices. In the fall of 2011, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) collected data about chemical use and pest management on acres of **sorghum** that was planted for the 2011 crop year. These data were collected as part of the Agricultural Resource Management survey.

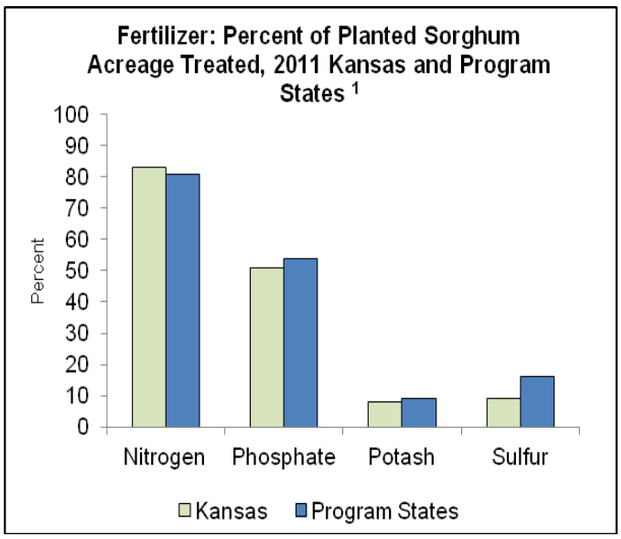
Nitrogen, the most widely used **fertilizer** ingredient, was applied to 83 percent of the Kansas sorghum acreage, at an average rate of 48 pounds per acre. Phosphate was applied to 51 percent of the acres, at a rate of 23 pounds per acre. Potash and Sulfur were used less extensively, applied to only 8 and 9 percent of Kansas sorghum, respectively.

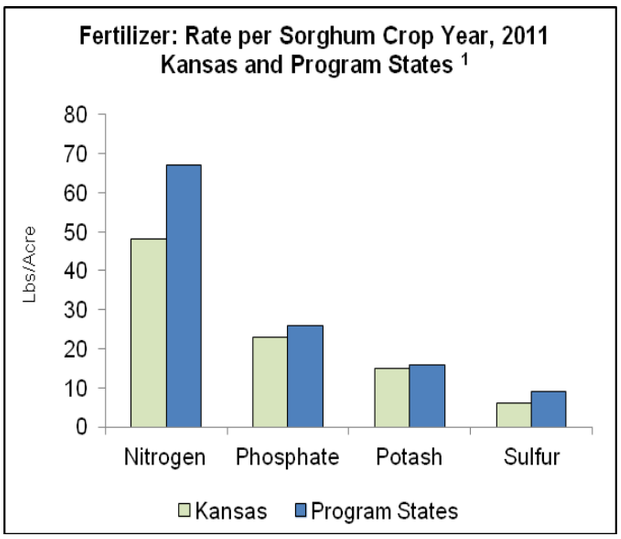
Herbicides were applied to 96 percent of the sorghum acreage in Kansas. The most commonly applied **herbicide** was Atrazine at 81 percent with an average application rate of 1.097 pounds per acre in 2011. Atrazine was also the most applied ingredient, at 3.2 million pounds on 81 percent of the Kansas sorghum.

Sorghum: Acreage, Fertilizer and Herbicide Applications, Selected States, 2011

State	Nitrogen			Phosphate			Potash			Herbicide
	Area Applied	Applications	Rate Per Application	Area Applied	Applications	Rate Per Application	Area Applied	Applications	Rate Per Application	Area Applied
	Percent	Number	Pounds/ acre	Percent	Number	Pounds/ acre	Percent	Number	Pounds/ acre	Percent
Colorado	75	1.3	36	41	1.1	15	D	D	D	75
Kansas	**83**	**1.3**	**48**	**51**	**1.1**	**23**	**8**	**1.0**	**15**	**96**
Nebraska	88	1.4	60	41	1.1	28	15	1.0	11	84
Oklahoma	81	1.6	30	58	1.0	22	13	1.0	5	74
Total [1]	81	1.3	51	54	1.0	24	9	1.0	16	86

[1] Program States include: CO, KS, NE, OK, SD, and TX.
D = Insufficient reports to publish data.





[1] Program States include: CO, KS, NE, OK, SD, and TX.

Sorghum: Agricultural Chemical Applications, Kansas, 2011

Agricultural Chemical	Area Applied	Applications	Rate per Application	Rate per Crop Year	Total Applied
Herbicides:	Percent	Number	Pounds/acre	Pounds/acre	1,000 Pounds
2,4-D, 2-EHE	30	2.0	0.345	0.684	529
2,4-D, DIMETH. SALT	22	1.6	0.285	0.448	252
2,4-D, ISOPROP. SALT	7	1.4	0.079	0.108	19
ACETOCHLOR	2	1.0	1.503	1.503	76
ATRAZINE	81	1.4	1.097	1.529	3,206
CARFENTRAZONE-ETHYL	5	1.0	0.011	0.011	1
DICAMBA, DIMET. SALT	20	2.1	0.163	0.335	176
DIMETHENAMID-P	20	1.2	0.645	0.779	410
GLYPHOSATE POT. SALT	7	1.6	0.964	1.573	284
GLYPHOSATE ISO. SALT	61	1.9	0.773	1.431	2,287
PROSULFURON	5	1.0	0.031	0.031	4
S-METOLACHLOR	50	1.2	1.025	1.181	1,542
SAFLUFENACIL	7	1.5	0.031	0.045	8

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Pest Management Practices

Sorghum growers reported using several management practices to aid in the deterrence of pests through prevention, avoidance, monitoring and suppression. The top practices used in pest management for Kansas sorghum were very similar to those of the Program States.

In Kansas for sorghum, the top practice used for pest prevention was using minimum or no-till farming. The top practice for avoiding pests was rotating crops during the past 3 years. The top practice used to monitor pests was scouting for weeds, and the top practice used to suppress pests was using no-till or minimum tillage practices.

Kansas Top Pest Management Practices by Percent of Planted Acres in Comparison to Program States

Sorghum	Top Practice	Kansas	Program States [1]
Prevention	No-till or minimum till used	79	67
Avoidance	Rotated crop during past 3 years	84	80
Monitoring	Scouted for weeds	82	82
Suppression	Ground covers, mulches, or other physical barriers	57	51

[1] Program States include: CO, KS, NE, OK, SD, and TX.

Agricultural chemical use and pest management practices data contained in this publication are a summary of data published in USDA NASS Agricultural Chemical Usage – 2011 Field Crops Summary on the internet at http://www.nass.usda.gov dated May 16, 2012.

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